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9  
10 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
11 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

12 GRECIA ECHEVARRIA-HERNANDEZ,  
13 individually,

14 Plaintiff,

15 vs.

16 AFFINITYLIFESTYLES.COM, INC. d/b/a  
REAL ALKALIZED WATER, a Nevada  
17 corporation; DOES I-X; and ROE BUSINESS  
ENTITIES I-X, inclusive,

18 Defendants.

19 Case No.: 2:16-cv-00943-GMN-VCF

20 **PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR**  
**RECONSIDERATION OF COURT'S**  
**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S**  
**MOTION TO COMPEL ARBITRATION**  
**[ECF NO. 37]**

21 Plaintiff GRECIA ECHEVARRIA-HERNANDEZ ("Plaintiff" or "Ms. Hernandez"), by and  
through her attorneys of record, the law firm MAIER GUTIERREZ AYON, hereby files this motion for  
reconsideration of the Court's March 27, 2017 Order [ECF No. 37] granting Defendant  
AFFINITYLIFESTYLES.COM, INC. d/b/a REAL ALKALIZED WATER's ("Defendant" or "Real  
Water") Motion to Compel Arbitration (the "Motion") [ECF No. 9].

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This motion is made and based upon the following memorandum of points and authorities, the exhibits attached hereto, the pleadings and papers on file herein, and any oral argument at the time of the hearing.

DATED this 6th day of April, 2017.

Respectfully submitted,

MAIER GUTIERREZ AYON

/s/ Danielle J. Barraza

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## **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

## I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This case involves defendant company Real Water, through its managers including its founder and president Brent Jones, repeatedly pressuring Plaintiff into participating in mandatory Scientology-themed programs at work, and terminating her when she refused to partake in the religious coursework.

Plaintiff filed her Complaint in this matter on April 26, 2016. ECF No. 1. On May 25, 2016, Defendant filed its motion to compel arbitration based on employment agreements Plaintiff signed on or around her first day of work, dated March 10, 2015 and March 11, 2015, which contained arbitration provisions. *See* ECF No. 9 at Ex. A and Ex. B.

On June 13, 2016, Plaintiff opposed Real Water's motion to compel arbitration, arguing that the arbitration clauses are procedurally and substantively unconscionable and void and unenforceable under NRS 597.995, which requires any such provision to be separately authorized from the rest of the agreement. ECF No. 15.

On June 23, 2016, Real Water filed its reply in support of its motion [ECF No. 16] and on March 27, 2017, the Court issued its Order granting Real Water's motion to compel arbitration. ECF No. 37.

Plaintiff respectfully requests reconsideration of the Court's Order compelling arbitration based on additional facts that were not available to the parties until after briefing was complete on the motion, along with additional legal authorities that suggest ruling in favor of Defendant would create a manifest injustice to Plaintiff.

## **II.      LEGAL STANDARD**

Under FRCP Rule 60(b), a court may relieve a party from a final judgment, order or proceeding only in the following circumstances: (1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect; (2) newly discovered evidence; (3) fraud; (4) the judgment is void; (5) the judgment has been satisfied; or (6) any other reason justifying relief from the judgment. *Stewart v. Dupnik*, 243 F.3d 549, 549 (9th Cir. 2000); see also *De Saracho v. Custom Food Mach., Inc.*, 206 F.3d 874, 880

1 (9th Cir. 2000) (noting that the district court's denial of a Rule 60(b) motion is reviewed for an abuse  
 2 of discretion).

3 A motion for reconsideration must set forth the following: (1) some valid reason why the  
 4 court should revisit its prior order; and (2) facts or law of a “strongly convincing nature” in support  
 5 of reversing the prior decision. *Frasure v. United States*, 256 F.Supp.2d 1180, 1183 (D. Nev. 2003).  
 6 On the other hand, a motion for reconsideration is properly denied when the movant fails to establish  
 7 any reason justifying relief. *Backlund v. Barnhart*, 778 F.2d 1386, 1388 (9th Cir. 1985) (holding  
 8 that a district court properly denied a motion for reconsideration in which the plaintiff presented no  
 9 arguments that were not already raised in his original motion). Motions for reconsideration are not  
 10 “the proper vehicles for rehashing old arguments,” *Resolution Trust Corp. v. Holmes*, 846 F.Supp.  
 11 1310, 1316 (S.D. Tex. 1994) (footnotes omitted), and are not “intended to give an unhappy litigant  
 12 one additional chance to sway the judge.” *Durkin v. Taylor*, 444 F.Supp. 879, 889 (E.D. Va. 1977).

13 “Reconsideration is appropriate if the district court (1) is presented with newly discovered  
 14 evidence, (2) committed clear error or the initial decision was manifestly unjust, or (3) if there is an  
 15 intervening change in controlling law.” *Nunes v. Ashcroft*, 375 F.3d 805, 807 (9th Cir.2004); *School*  
 16 *Dist. No. IJ, Multnomah Cnty. v. ACandsS, Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1255, 1263 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.1993). The disposition of  
 17 a motion for reconsideration is within the district court's discretion. *Id.* (citing *Bliesner v. Commc'n*  
 18 *Workers of Am.*, 464 F.3d 910, 915 (9th Cir.2006)). *See also*, Local Rule 59-1 (stating reconsideration  
 19 is appropriate if “there is newly discovered evidence that was not available when the original motion  
 20 or response was filed” or if “the court committed clear error or the initial decision was manifestly  
 21 unjust”).

22 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 59(e) concerns “motion[s] to alter or amend the judgment”  
 23 and requires that a motion brought under this rule shall be served within 10 days of the entry of  
 24 judgment. Rule 4(a)(4) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure provides that a notice of appeal  
 25 filed while a timely Rule 59(e) motion is pending has no effect. Thus, as noted by the Supreme Court,  
 26 “[t]ogether, these Rules work to implement the finality requirement of 28 U.S.C. § 1291 by  
 27 preventing the filing of an effective notice of appeal until the District Court has had an opportunity  
 28 to dispose of all motions that seek to amend or alter what otherwise might appear to be a final

1 judgment.” *Osterneck v. Ernst & Whinney*, 489 U.S. 169, 174, 109 S.Ct. 987, 103 L.Ed.2d 146  
 2 (1989). “Because Rule 59(e) motions are the type of motions that ought to be ruled on by the district  
 3 court before jurisdiction passes to the court of appeals, ‘a postjudgment motion will be considered a  
 4 Rule 59(e) motion where it involves reconsideration of matters properly encompassed in a decision  
 5 on the merits.’” *McCalla v. Royal MacCabees Life Ins. Co.*, 369 F.3d 1128, 1130 (9th Cir. 2004)  
 6 (*quoting Osterneck* at 174, 109 S.Ct. 987); *see also* 11 C. Wright, A. Miller & M. Kane, Federal  
 7 Practice and Procedure § 2810.1, at 119 (2d ed.1995) (Because its terms are so general, Rule 59(e)  
 8 “has been interpreted as permitting a motion to vacate a judgment rather than merely amend it.”).

9 As discussed in more detail below, it is Plaintiff’s position that reconsideration is proper  
 10 because additional discovery that was conducted after the briefing on Defendant’s motion to compel  
 11 was complete (specifically, depositions of various Real Water employees) establishes that the  
 12 arbitration terms within the Employment Agreements are both procedurally and substantively  
 13 unconscionable and therefore invalid.

14 **III. RECONSIDERATION IS APPROPRIATE IN LIGHT OF NEWLY DISCOVERED  
 15 EVIDENCE ACQUIRED AFTER BRIEFING ON THE MOTION TO COMPEL WAS  
 16 COMPLETE**

17 Following the briefing on Defendant’s motion to compel, the parties moved forward with  
 18 discovery. Specifically, Real Water’s founder and president Brent Jones gave testimony regarding  
 19 the Employment Agreements, in addition to Real Water’s Rule 30(b)(6) representative Blain Jones,  
 20 and Jeramy Edgel, who was previously Real Water’s vice president of sales, distribution, and human  
 21 resources. Plaintiff believes that this testimony merits reconsideration of the Court’s Order.

22 **A. THE ARBITRATION PROVISION IS PROCEDURALLY UNCONSCIONABLE**

23 Plaintiff respectfully asks that the Court reconsider its decision that the arbitration provisions  
 24 within the Employment Agreements were not procedurally unconscionable. “An arbitration clause is  
 25 procedurally unconscionable when a party has no meaningful opportunity to agree to the clause terms  
 26 either because of unequal bargaining power, as in an adhesion contract, or because the clause and its  
 27 effects are not readily ascertainable upon a review of the contract.” *Gonski v. Second Judicial District*,  
 28 245 P.3d 1164, 1169 (Nev. 2010). “Procedural unconscionability often involves the use of fine print

1 or complicated, incomplete or misleading language that fails to inform a reasonable person of the  
 2 contractual language's consequences." *D.R. Horton v. Green*, 96 P.3d 1159, 1162 (Nev. 2002).

3 Plaintiff will not rehash the arguments made in previous briefing on this matter, but will  
 4 respectfully address the Court's valid point that in *Kindred v. Second Judicial Dist. Court ex rel.*  
 5 *County of Washoe*, the Nevada Supreme Court stated: "An adhesion contract is a standardized contract  
 6 form offered to consumers of goods and services essentially on a take it or leave it basis, without  
 7 affording the consumer a realistic opportunity to bargain. We have never applied the adhesion contract  
 8 doctrine to employment cases." 996 P.2d 903, 907 (Nev. 2000)<sup>1</sup>.

9 Although that decision has not been overturned, the Nevada Supreme Court has recently  
 10 clarified its position on this issue and indicated that the adhesive nature of employment agreements  
 11 should be considered when analyzing procedural unconscionability. *See Henderson v. Watson*, No.  
 12 64545, 2015 WL 2092073, at \*2 (Nev. Apr. 29, 2015) (unpub. disp.) ("While the fact that the contract  
 13 is an employment agreement lends some credence to the idea that the contract is a contract of adhesion,  
 14 and thus procedurally unconscionable, respondent did not present any evidence other than his own  
 15 statement that he was unable to negotiate the contract.").

16 Accordingly, Plaintiff asks that the Court consider the wealth of testimony provided by both  
 17 Mr. Edgel and Brent Jones himself, confirming that the Employment Agreements which contained  
 18 the arbitration provisions were adhesion contracts that left Plaintiff with no choice but to sign the  
 19 agreements if she wanted to commence employment at Real Water.

20 After being shown the Employment Agreement at his deposition and asked if employees were  
 21 "effectively forced to sign off" on it, Mr. Edgel responded "If you want to get a job." *See Exhibit 1*,  
 22 Dep. Transcript of Jeramy Edgel at 48:6-7. Mr. Edgel continued as follows:

23 Q: So if they don't sign that, they don't get a job; correct?

24 A: Yeah. But you got to think about how eager people are when you're looking  
 25 to get a new job, man, you'll sign about anything.

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26  
 27 <sup>1</sup> The *Kindred* case was also brought up in Real Water's reply brief in support of its motion, but was  
 28 not mentioned in the original motion and therefore Plaintiff was not afforded an opportunity to  
 respond to the citation to *Kindred*.

•

Q: ... So we're looking at this – you're forced effectively, if you don't sign this, you're not working; correct?

• • •

A: In my experience, yeah. I mean, I've never had a new hire that wasn't willing to sign the Employment Agreement.

<sup>7</sup> *Id.* at 48:7-20. Brent Jones himself also admitted the adhesive nature of the arbitration provisions:

Q: Okay. Is it standard for all Real Water employees to sign Employment – Employment Agreements?

A: Yes.

Q: And why is that?

A: It's just our practice.

Q: Okay. And how long has that been the company's practice?

A: As far as I can recall.

Q: And what's the purpose of having the employees sign an Employment Agreement?

A: It lays out an understanding of what is expected and what each individual's rights are.

O: Now, this is mandatory for employment?

A: Yeah. It's our standard operating procedure.

Q: Okay. So if an employee is hired and does not want to sign this agreement, then they don't have a job; correct?

A: We've never run across that before, but it's what our standard operating procedure is

Q: So you would agree that they would not be employed with the company if they didn't sign this document?

A: I guess.

1 See Exhibit 2, Dep. Transcript of Brent Jones at 83:23-84:9; 84:18-85:2.

2 Q: Section 10 discusses “Mediation and Binding Arbitration of Disputes.” Do  
3 you see that?

4 A: Yes.

5 Q: Okay. Was this paragraph actually explained to [Plaintiff] prior to her signing  
6 it?

7 . . .

8 A: I wasn’t there. So –

9 Q: Okay. But again, this is mandatory as part of their – every employee signing  
10 up for – signing the Employment Agreement for Real Water, correct?

11 A: It’s on our policy, yes.

12 See *id.* at 90:4-17.

13 Aside from the blatantly adhesive nature of the Employment Contracts, discovery allowed the  
14 parties to more closely analyze the two separate Employment Agreements, which do not have  
15 identical arbitration provisions. Brent Jones testified that he does not even know the difference  
16 between the two Employment Agreements Plaintiff was forced to sign. *See* Ex. 2 at 90:21-25.

17 In fact, Section 13 of the second Agreement (dated March 11, 2015), which is a crucial section  
18 because that is the section where Plaintiff releases all rights she has to pursue Title VII claims through  
19 the judicial system, is confusing on its face and its effects are not readily ascertainable. *See* ECF No.  
20 9 at Ex. A. Section 13 appears to give its employees “two choices,” but it is nearly impossible for a  
21 lay person to even understand the differences between these two “choices.” The first choice indicates:

22 I agree that any and all Title VII claims shall be resolved by binding arbitration in the  
23 same manner specified for Non-Title VII claims in paragraph 12.

24 *Id.* This is the choice that Plaintiff selects. The second choice indicates:

25 I agree that any and all Title VII claims shall be resolved in the manner and by the  
26 remedies specified by law for Title VII claims, including recourse to the courts. In  
27 the event of any Title VII claim, the parties shall each utilize best efforts to agree to  
28 a comprehensive post-dispute arbitration agreement for such claim so that it would  
be resolved by binding arbitration in the same manner specified for non-Title VII  
claims in paragraph 12 above and elsewhere in this Agreement and so that any and  
all disputes would be resolved in a single, non-judicial forum.

1     *Id.* Had the second choice ended after its first sentence, the two choices would have been obviously  
 2 clear as to their differences, but the fact that the second choice goes on and dictates that the parties  
 3 still need to work together to come to a binding arbitration resolution calls into question whether  
 4 Plaintiff really had any kind of “choice” to begin with.

5           When asked multiple times to testify to the differences between the two choices, Real Water’s  
 6 own Rule 30(b)(6) representative was unable to do so. *See Exhibit 3*, Dep. Transcript of Blain Jones  
 7 at 58:10-59:11. In fact, Real Water’s representative testified that he could understand how someone  
 8 could be “confused” by the differences between the two choices, but that it was up to the employees  
 9 to “hire counsel to explain it to them.” *Id.* at 65:7-16.

10          Plaintiff urges the Court to consider the undisputedly adhesive nature of the employment  
 11 agreements containing the arbitration provisions at issue here, especially because Plaintiff herself has  
 12 testified that she did not understand the confusing terms of the arbitration provisions, which Real  
 13 Water’s own representative has testified is understandable. *See Exhibit 4*, Dep. Transcript of Grecia  
 14 Echevarria-Hernandez at 99:6-23. These factors establish the procedural unconscionability of the  
 15 arbitration provisions.

#### 16           **B. THE ARBITRATION PROVISION IS SUBSTANTIALLY UNCONSCIONABLE**

17          Plaintiff also respectfully asks that the Court reconsider its decision rendering the Employment  
 18 Contracts substantively unconscionable.

19          While in general, both procedural and substantive unconscionability are required in order for  
 20 a court to exercise its discretion to refuse to enforce a clause as unconscionable, “less evidence of  
 21 substantive unconscionability is required in cases involving great procedural unconscionability.” *D.R.*  
 22 *Horton, Inc. v. Green*, 120 Nev. 549, 553, 96 P.3d 1159, 1162 (2004). Specific to arbitration  
 23 agreements, “the agreement is unconscionable unless the arbitration remedy contains a ‘modicum of  
 24 bilaterality.’” *Ting v. AT&T*, 319 F.3d 1126, 1149 (9th Cir. 2003).

25          It should be noted that the second Employment Agreement Plaintiff signed, dated March 11,  
 26 2017 (which the Court has already recognized is the only one that should actually be at issue here  
 27 because Section 22 of that agreement indicates that it “supersedes all previous agreements”), was  
 28 never even signed by a Real Water representative binding the company to the provisions as well. *See*

1 ECF No. 9 at Ex. A. There is only a signature from Jeramy Edgel, who signed not as a signatory  
 2 binding Real Water to the agreement, but as a “witness.” *Id.* Thus, the one-sided nature of the  
 3 Agreement could not be any clearer, as Real Water can argue that it technically is not even bound by  
 4 certain provisions within the Arbitration provisions that it may decide not to abide by down the line,  
 5 such as the fee provisions or the arbitration cost provisions.

6 Accordingly, while Plaintiff signed off on each separate section within the Employment  
 7 Agreement, it is clear from the face of the document that no corresponding lines were added for Real  
 8 Water to sign off on each separate section, and Real Water refused to even sign the Agreement as a  
 9 whole, opting only to have an employee sign as a “witness,” so Plaintiff had no reason to believe that  
 10 Real Water would be bound by any of the provisions, let alone the arbitration provisions, which  
 11 eliminates any argument that the Agreement contained a “modicum of bilaterality,” as is required by  
 12 the Ninth Circuit.

13 **IV. CONCLUSION**

14 Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court reconsider its March 27,  
 15 2017 Order [ECF No. 37] granting Defendant’s motion to compel arbitration, as careful discovery  
 16 into the matter, including depositions of pertinent Real Water employees and its own founder and  
 17 president, has made it clear that the Employment Agreements containing the arbitration provisions at  
 18 issue are both procedurally and substantively unconscionable.

19 DATED this 6th day of April, 2017.

20 Respectfully submitted,

21 **MAIER GUTIERREZ AYON**

22 \_\_\_\_\_  
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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on the 6th day of April, 2017, I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing **PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF COURT'S ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO COMPEL ARBITRATION [ECF NO. 37]** via electronic mail and by depositing a true and correct copy of the same, enclosed in a sealed envelope upon which first class postage was fully prepaid, in the U.S. Mail at Las Vegas, Nevada, addressed to the following parties:

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